

GRIFFITH JOHN

His Ancestors and Descendants

A QUAKER FAMILY
of
UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP
CHESTER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

*Henry -
Thanks for all the help
you gave me.
Marijane*

Compiled by
Marijane (John) Zerphey

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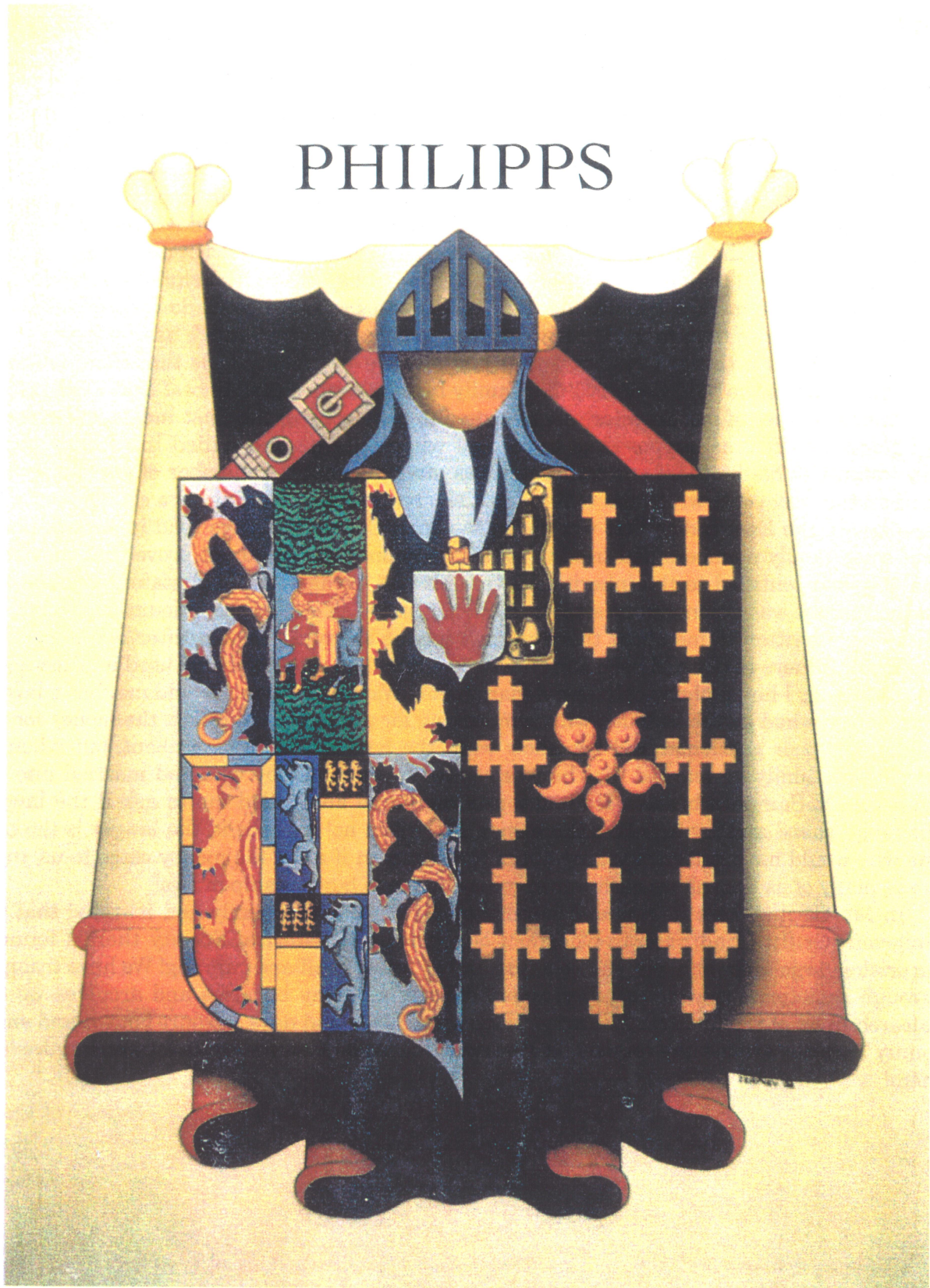
DEDICATED TO BERT WILLIAM JOHN
MY FATHER



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PHILIPPS



One of the greatest assets of doing genealogy is the wonderful people you meet. Win and I have been so very fortunate and privileged to have met so many truly grand John family members. Ruth Stanton and her husband, Larry, had us to their home in New Jersey; Laura and Bill Guthier, who live in the Pocono Mountains, are now two of our best friends and we exchange visits a couple times a year; Bernice John (Macklin's widow) exchanges visits with us; Jane and Ken Moore of Florida invite us to visit them every winter and they come to see us in the summer. George John and his wife, Kay, have shared so many happy times with us. And of course we have all shared our findings with each other. Nevada Holman was the first to help me - she lives in Salt Lake City, Utah, and I had found her name and address in a folder shortly after I started this hobby. Nevada went on helping and sharing until she entered a nursing home, then her daughter, Judy Sorenson took over and she and her husband have entertained us in their lovely home. Maurice and Ellen John of Michigan came east and visited us; Dorrine and John Koch from Missouri spent time here and were such a huge help. The Capens from California spent a day with me and enlightened me with so many facts. Janice Kauffman who is a grandchild of Donald D. John had us to her home. Smedley and Rose Ruth helped with our own branch in a most clever way and a very special thanks to Gertrude Levy Barr for her wonderful memory, without it the entire Eyer family would not be recorded. Edna and Horace Eaby come see us and we have had so much help from them. Dwanda Pedone filled me in on her branch of the family. Louise Batcheller, the widow of Dillwyn, in a nursing home in Illinois and keeps me posted on all the developments of the family out there. I especially want to mention here my son's first wife, Stephanie, for she took so much time and patience in working with the pictures. Many relatives were kind enough to loan me old photographs and Stephanie would take a picture of them and when she had developed them they were quite often much better than the original! She would hurry them for me so I could return the photos. And again I must thank my husband for without his help and patience this book would not have been possible.

Doing this book is a scary task for I know that try as I may, there will be errors. to give an example: in one case we found a woman from Ohio listed by Donald D. John as having been born on a certain date, then in the cemetery near Elida, Ohio, we found a different date on her tombstone. Later in the Allen County, Ohio Court House we found a third date for her birth! Add to this sort of problems my own failings and there will be errors. And so I do not say, my Dear Readers, that this is absolutely correct, few genealogies are. I have endeavored to make it as accurate and interesting as possible. So, when you find an error, just act as the recording Angel, who, tradition tells us, blots out our inaccuracies and delinquents with a tear.

You will observe that there are many places where there are no dates and many places where the names of family members are not recorded. This merely means that they have not as yet been found. Sometimes it is very difficult to locate someone of the family. From the earliest times records were kept on folks who paid taxes in the township in which they lived; in the lists of the church of their choice; in military service. Also there were men who would go to a town or city and write short biographical sketches about the men in the community, then compile these into a book which would be purchased by all mentioned in the book. These sketches were almost always very flowery and so could not be taken too literally, but they were a huge help in pin pointing where families lived. One of the biggest headaches in the hobby was the use of some names - there would be so many by the same name that it causes utter confusion.

In some cases the name given the baby is recorded correctly, but as the child grew it was given a nickname and this stuck with the person the rest of his or her life and was used on all records thereafter.

An interesting thing about our "John Family" - our first ancestors arrived in this new world educated - educated as well, that is, as was possible in those early days. And they, nor any of their descendants ever neglected the education of their children. I have never found a John who could not read or write. This seems as it should be today, but one must remember that in the early days of our country, illiterateness appeared to be prevalent. Donald D. John wrote "In education and practical ability, the Welsh Planters had no superiors and few equals among the early colonists. All their national pride and their personal interest impelled them to undertake those enterprises from which their fellow settlers seemed to shrink. This was due to their hereditary instincts. No people ever landed on Pennsylvania soil so well equipped by birth and fortune to cope with those emergencies frequently arising in the new country as the Cymric Friends. There were no pauper class, subsisting or depending upon charity of the proprietor (Mr. Penn) but a body of self-reliant and resolute men and ample fortune in their hands, seeking amid the primeval forests of Pennsylvania a home of liberty, where undisturbed by priest or sheriff they could worship God after their own fashion.

The Welsh settler in America rested not with loaded match-lock and drawn rapier within easy grasp. No shivering sentry with muffled tramp across the snow kept watch beyond a loop-holed door. No fear had they or a dread awakening; of a midnight fight against painted demons by the flare of their fired barns. In a country so thinly settled, with a great unbroken wilderness stretching to the west and to the northwest, the hunting grounds of roving tribes, whose trade was death, the Welsh settler remained undisturbed. Why were they so serene? The Province of Pennsylvania was built upon a rock, and the rock was the policy of truth and justice, a policy preached by the ancient British Druids, and cherished by our Cymric ancestors! Because the Quaker, be he Welsh, English, or German, could keep his word, even with a naked Indian, and the savages knew it. A writer once stated that the colonial history of Pennsylvania was devoid of stirring events and that it lacked the interest and activity which the Indian Wars gave the history of New England. The foundations of Pennsylvania were not raised upon slaughter and cemented in blood. It is singularly pleasing to reflect that the beautiful country included in the Welsh Barony was never in colonial days the theatre of strife; that the Indians never raised their war-whoop here; that no settler's hand ever was raised in the Welsh tract against a brother's life."

As far as it has been known, Jesse Jones John of Shamokin, Pa. was the first historian of our family. I have never seen any of his work, but Donald D. John referred to him at times. Cynthia Kester Webster was known to have kept some records, but these are in the hands of a woman in Michigan who intends to keep them isolated. I have seen a picture album that Cynthia created - all hand stitched - but she neglected to mark any of the names on the backs (I know for I carefully ripped the book apart and then sewed it back together) A grand daughter of hers had a box of pictures and letters that Cynthia had kept and I had the chance to go through these. In the box I found a rolled up piece of linen about 6 inches wide and quite long. As I unrolled it I found a note on which was stated that this was a piece of someone's beautiful tablecloth. It seems that there were about three ladies who would have enjoyed owning it, and rather than hurt any of them, the tablecloth was cut apart and each lady received a piece!

Our ancestor, Griffith, came to the colonies with his brother Samuel & Samuel's wife, Margaret. They left Wales in Dec., 1708 & reached Philadelphia, 11 Feb., 1709. It was supposed to have been a hard voyage being held up by bad storms-so there was a shortage of food & fresh water. Upon their arrival they made their way to Goshen, Chester Co. (now Lancaster Co.) where there was a settlement of Welsh Quakers. Perhaps it should be mentioned here that the name of the boat on which they sailed is not known-it seems that the "Passenger List" found from voyages was actually supposed to have been a "sign or pledge of allegiance" from the country the people came from. Great Britain did not require such a pledge, hence one does not find the names of those sailing from the British Isles. It has always been the theory that the reason the brothers came to the colonies was because of their desire to join the Quaker Faith.

In about 1714-15 Griffith, Samuel, & Thomas John purchased land in Uwchlan Twp. Chester Co. As it is a known fact that there was a brother Thomas (Merton) in the family, it was a fairly well accepted fact that this was also a brother of Griffith & Samuel. On a trip to the West Chester Court House it was learned that Thomas was not a relative of the brothers. He had died young & without a will neither brother was mentioned in the Orphan's Court Records. The farms of Griffith & Samuel were next to each other. It might be interesting to note here that today (1995) part of Griffith's land is a Christmas Tree Farm & most of Samuel's land is a shopping center.

In several places it has been recorded that a brother of Griffith & Samuel named Robert, had remained in Wales. This Robert had a son John, b. 1740. He came to the colonies & lived for a short time with his uncles & their families. John was in the Revolutionary War & was supposed to have operated a Grist Mill near Valley Forge to help to feed the soldiers. He m. Barberry Evans in Uwchlan although she too had been born in Wales. After the war, John & his wife went to live in Ken. in what is now Mason Co. They had issue, but the only one who made them grandparents was a girl who married a Mr. Brown. We found records in Mason Co. that stated the Brown family moved to Ind. We tried, without success, to locate them in this state. Both Griffith & Samuel & their families were Quakers and John was a Baptist-in those days that probably caused some friction.

Samuel's family is not included in this book for 2 reasons: 1. it would have made the book too thick and 2, I do not have nearly the amount on Samuel's family as I have on Griffith's. A great amount of the facts & data I do have was given by Ebenezer John. Eb & his wife Zuma, were two of the grandest people! Lurene John contacted me & when I learned that she was working on Samuel's family I sent her all the data and letters I had on his family. She brought me a short book on what she had amassed to date. Lurene lives 105 Northeast 57th St., Portland, Ore., 97213.

The families in Uwchlan Twp. passed through some very troublesome times during the Revolutionary War because of their location during 1777 & 1778. They had to give most of their provisions to help feed & clothe the soldiers during that horrible winter. After the disastrous Battle of Brandywine the Quakers were asked to give their Meeting House for a hospital-they refused, but the door was forced & the building was used for a time. Many soldiers were to have died there & it has never been proven as to whether their bodies were buried in the burial grounds behind the M.H.

The Uwchlan Twp. section of Chester Co. in which our ancestors had lived is now called Lionsville. By traveling on route 30 between Philadelphia & Lancaster, taking the by-pass around Downingtown & Coatesville, one gets off at the Uwchlan exit & go up the hill until one finds himself in the village of Lionsville. The Meeting House still stands-the local Women's Club had purchased it & use half for their meeting & the other half has been restored to resemble the way it looked in the days when our first ancestor was a minister there. The burial ground in the rear is almost surrounded with a stone wall. There are very few tombstones standing today, while in other Quaker Burial Grounds not too far away one finds tombstones on all the graves. This writer was told that as most of the families left the area, they took with them the tombstones of their own family. One would wonder just what their reasoning was.

One wonders just how the news of the westward trend must have reached so many folks in all of the 13 colonies. In our family, two of the sons of Griffith left the area and moved on to York. Then the grandchildren also left home-some just a short distance while others went a great distance, at least it was in those days. Back then there was no postal service, few roads & only horse & buggy the transportation. They had to work long hours & so they simply lost touch of one another in many cases. In Aunt Eliza's Dairy she spoke of attending a Yearly Meeting-going from Northumberland Co. to Philadelphia. By buggy it took them 2 days & now we cover the same distance in a few hours! Our ancestors did write letters to each other, but they were hand delivered, that is the letter was given to someone who happened to be going in the right direction & this person carried it as far as he was going, then would ask another to carry it on & sometimes the letters would not reach their destination for many months & would have been in hands of quite a number of honest folks! Think of the spirit & spunk of those relatives of ours! Aunt Eliza wrote that her brother, Griffith, who had moved to Ross Co., Ohio, returned home for a visit. He left Ohio in Nov. & it took him well over a month to reach the homestead in Northumberland Co., Pa. We drive it in less than a day! One wonders where he got the food for his horse as well as for himself. There were few inns at that time & most of them only had two rooms-one for each sex-& a person was obliged to share a bed with complete strangers. The roads, if you could call the paths by that name, were not much more than ruts. Yet in those days they seemed to think nothing of setting off on a trip at any time. Perhaps we have lost that spirit that our pioneer ancestors had in full measure.

Explanations

The subject of this book, Griffith John Senior appears first on page 31. His descendants follow in three charts, each containing three generations.

In Chart 1 the issue (or children) of Griffith and Ann John are listed as #1 to #12, the grandchildren or 3rd generation are listed #13 to #35, and the 4th generation from #36 to #89. Chart 2 follows with the 5th generation from #90 to #154. The 6th generation from #155 to #252 and the 7th generation from #253 to #366.

Chart 3 follows with the 8th generation from #367 to #472, the 9th generation #473 to #500 and the 10th generation has one entry #500.

The subject or person assigned to each number is listed with the name and number of parents, along with the husband/wife, and issue of said person. The issue are listed in capital letters unless having a number of its own. Where grandchildren follow these are listed by Roman Numerals and g-grandchildren are signified by letters of the alphabet, then if any g-g-grandchildren are listed they are identified by numbers.

The Index is listed by the chart number and family number. For example this author is found in Chart 3 #413, so the index will list after my name 3-413.

THE CALENDAR AND DATES BEFORE AND AFTER 1752

The Julian Calendar, devised by Julius Caesar, was used throughout all of Europe until 1582 when Pope Gregory XIII revised the calendar to correct an error. He eliminated 11 days from the Julian Calendar and directed that 4 October, 1582 should be 15 October instead. He also directed that "every year exactly divisible by four should be leap year, and that the centennial years should be leap years only when divisible by 400". The effect of the change was to restore the vernal equinox to 21 March. The revision of the calendar was promptly adopted by most predominantly Catholic countries in Europe. Protestant countries in Europe and the American Colonies refused to accept the new calendar. However, opposition gradually subsided.

Great Britain accepted the new calendar when by an Act of British Parliament passed in 1750 provided that 2 September, 1751 be the last day of the Julian Calendar and that the following day shall be 14 September. All dates before the change were designated as "Old Style" (O.S.) and all dates after the change as "New Style" (N.S.). Prior to this change the legal year in Great Britain and in the colonies began 25 March. All of March, however, was called the first month of the year, and January and February were the eleventh and twelfth months. To avoid confusion double dates were written for January, February, and through 24 March to indicate both the Julian and Civil years, thus 20 January was written as 1750/51.

The Society of Friends also used the Julian Calendar but added to the confusion by numbering the months, but sometimes also did name the month. Thus, their records may be written 11 mo. 20, 1750/51 or 11 mo. (Jan.) 20, 1750/51, or 3 mo. 10, 1750, which was May.

Some dates recorded here prior to 1752 may be in error for 2 reasons: First, some records for the eleventh, twelfth, and first months do not show double year dates. Second, some dates may have been copied from the original records and the numbered months changed by the copier to the month according to the new current system. Such errors have been discovered, although some may have slipped by.

REFERENCES

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ABSTRACTS OF MONTHLY MEETINGS BY GILBERT COPE

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN QUAKERS BY W.W. HENSHAW

HISTORY OF CHESTER COUNTY BY JOYN SMITH FUTHEY

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY BY HERBERT C. BELL

HISTORY OF THE CATAWISSA QUAKER MEETINGS BY WILLARD RHOADS

HISTORY OF WHITESIDE COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BY CHAPMORE BROTHERS

LOUIS H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA 1881

MANY DIFFERENT ENCYCLOPEDIAS

MERION IN WELSH TRACT BY THOMAS A. GLENN

THE JOHN FAMILY-ANCESTORS & DESCENDANTS OF ABIA JOHN BY GEORGE JOHN

THE JOHN FAMILY HISTORY BY CLARK E. JOHN

THE BINKLEY PAPERS BY GEORGIANA H. BINKLEY

THE FILES OF DONALD D. JOHN*

THE DIARY OF ELIZA JOHN

THE DIARY OF ELIDA JOHN

HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY, OHIO

Research has been done in the following:

STATE LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES IN 44 OF THE UNITED STATES

GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

GENEALOGICAL BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LIBRARY IN FORT WAYNE, IND.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY IN CHICAGO, ILL.

COURT HOUSES AND LIBRARIES IN MOST OF THE COUNTIES OF PENNA.

THE MORMON LIBRARY IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

OBITUARIES COPIED FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS

OLD FAMILY LETTERS

CEMETERIES - TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

* After his death, Donald D. John's widow, Helen, sent all of his material to the Swarthmore Genealogical Library.

Must be noted here that part of the material on the Pellett family was taken from the findings of Stephen Pellett who had patented his findings.

ABBREVIATIONS

abt.	about	Mtg.	Meeting
b.	born	Mtg.H.	Meeting House
cem.	cemetery	NI	no issue
dau.	daughter	NKI	no known issue
d/o	daughter of	RN	registered nurse
div.	divorced	ret.	retired
LPN	licensed practical nurse	res.	residence
m.	married	s/o	son of
Mil.	Military	S&R	source & reference
MM	Monthly Meeting	Twp.	township

PHILIPPS COAT OF ARMS

Coats of Arms originated from medieval times when it was the practice of military officers to obscure their faces with hoods and helmets in the time of battle. By necessity they had to have some means of identifying themselves among their friends. They depicted upon their shields certain badges or designs to make them known at a distance from each other. Such designs became known as coats of arms. during the thirteenth century in England Coats-of-Arms assumed considerable importance and were granted for a distinct service.

Today a coat of arms identifies one as a member of a family and establishes a probable relationship with others who bear the same name. The rules are very rigid in England concerning the right to use a coat of arms. The right must be by inheritance or by a special royal grant. such rules do not exist here in America. If an emigrant came from Great Britain and the coat of arms was in use by families of the same name over there there might be a probability the emigrant was a descendant of that family. In absence of any definite proof of descent the emigrant could display the coat of arms as a matter of family interest. For us, we have the proof. The Philipps Coat of Arms found in the library in Haverfordwest had a black lion perched on top of the helmet, but it was found there that this lion was added by a family member after our ancestors had left Wales, so that does not belong on the Coat of Arms that would be ours.

ON GENEALOGY

Although they are dead, they live in my heart because I know them from records they kept. Man cannot know where he is going unless he can see his tracks and know the direction from which he has come.

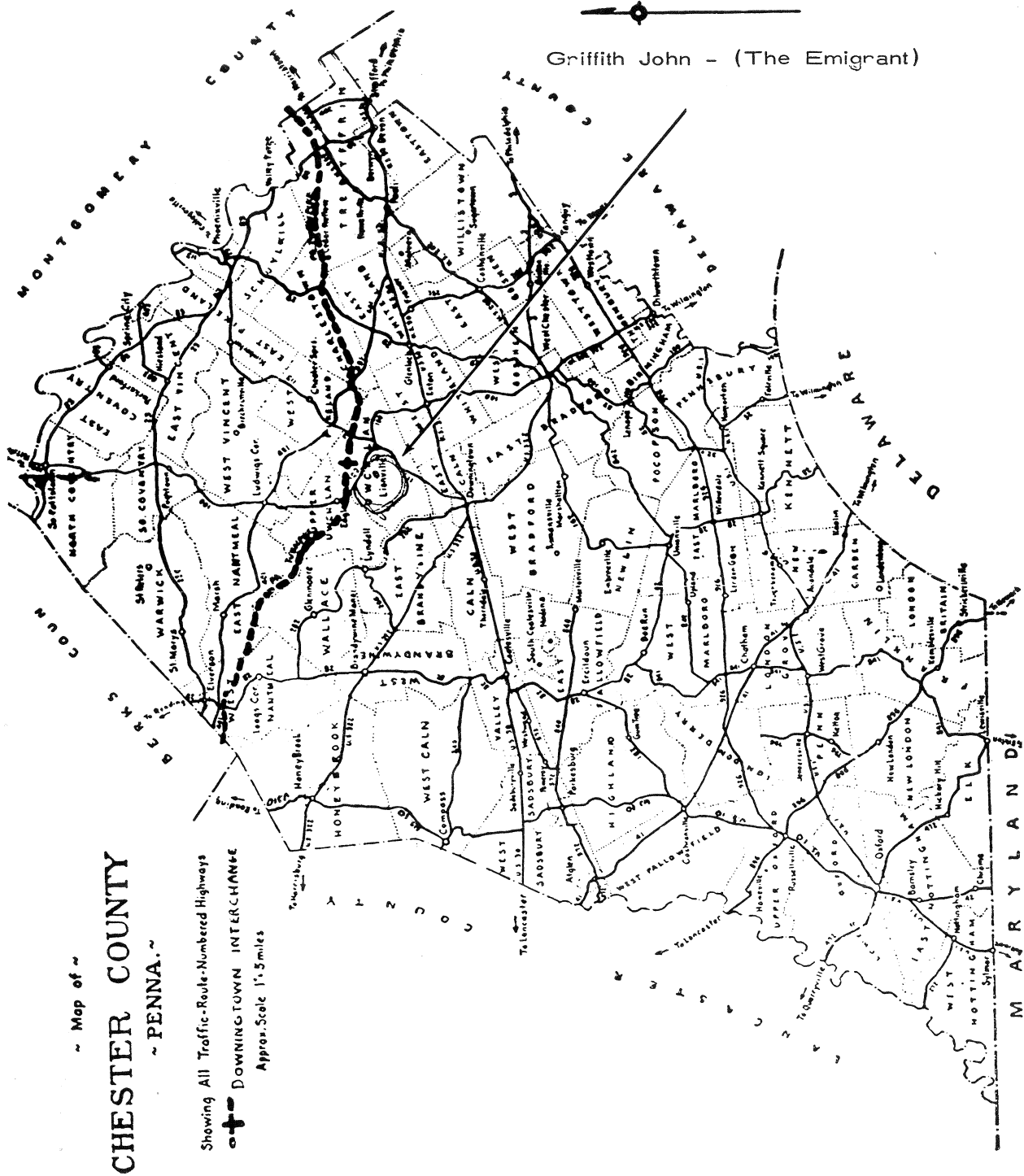
WARNING: Genealogy Pox-very contagious to adults!

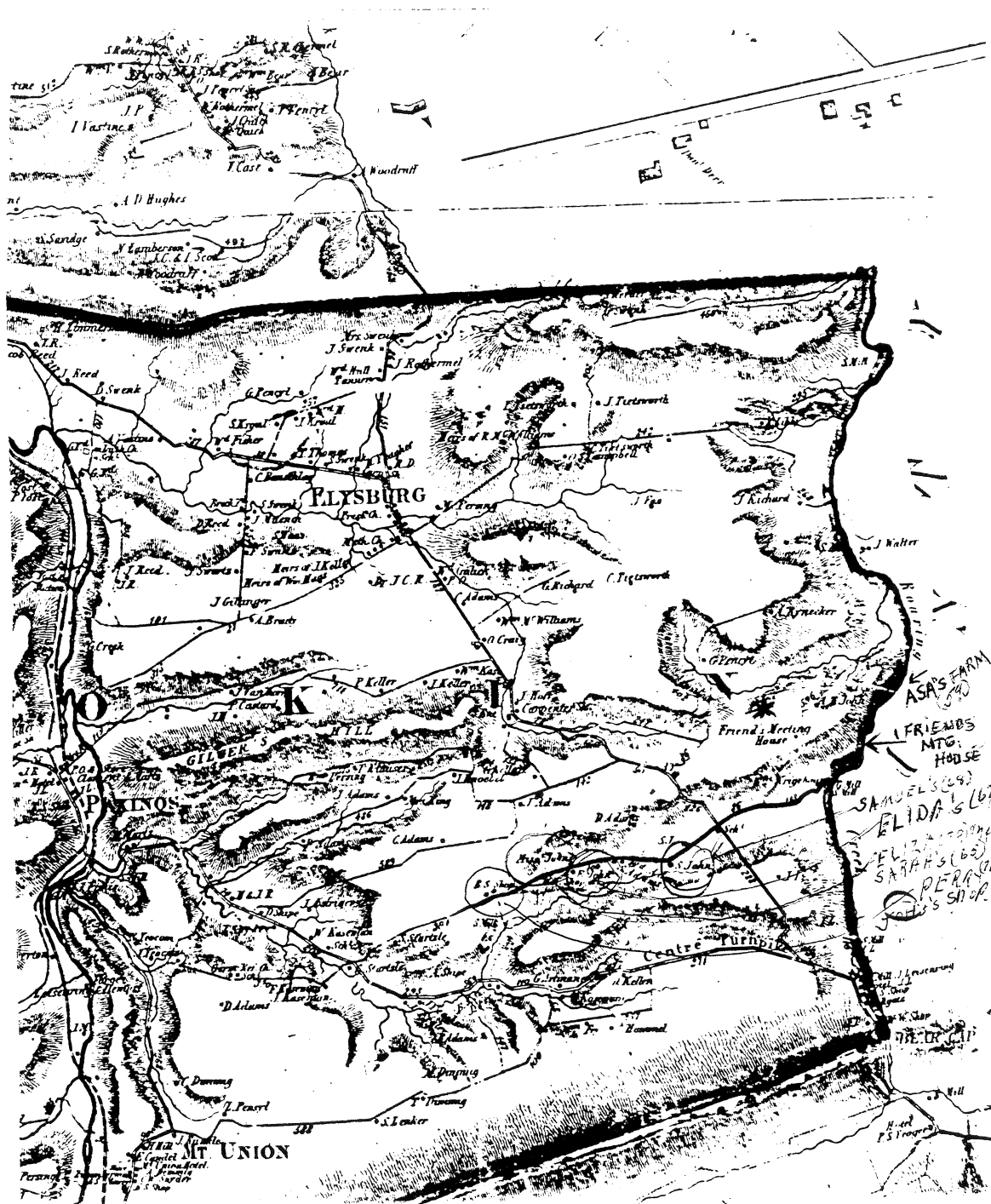
SYMPTOMS: Continual complaint as to need for names, dates & places. Patient has blank expression, sometimes deaf to spouse & children. Has no taste for work of any kind, except looking through records at libraries & courthouses. Has compulsion to write letters. Frequents strange places such as cemeteries, ruins & remote, desolate country lanes. Makes secret night calls, hides phone bills from spouse & mumbles a lot.

NO KNOWN CURE: Treatment-medication useless. Disease not fatal, but gets progressively worse. Patient should attend genealogical workshops, subscribe to genealogical magazines & be given a quiet corner in the house where he or she can work alone.

REMARKS: Unusual nature of this disease - is the sicker the patients get - the more he or she enjoys it!

The family tree is worth bragging about if it has consistency produced more lumber and not just nuts!





WILL OF GRIFFITH JOHN SENIOR

Ann John, his wife, to have the east room of the house, wood cut of proper size, 1 good cow, 15 bushels of wheat (ground and brought to her house). One quarter of all the dried apples, 6 pounds of good wool, and 20 shillings of Pennsylvania currency paid yearly, all household goods their value and disposal, and if she chooses to move away, all household goods and 15 pounds of Pennsylvania currency paid yearly.

Son Joshua to have 25 pounds of Pennsylvania currency.

Son Abel to have 15 pounds of Pennsylvania currency.

Son Reuben to have 15 pounds of Pennsylvania currency.

Daughter Hannah (John) Davis to have 15 pounds of Pennsylvania currency.

Daughter Jane (John) Meredith to have 15 pounds of Pennsylvania currency.

Daughter Ann (John) Benson to have 15 pounds of Pennsylvania currency.

Daughter Esther (John) McLean to have 15 pounds of Pennsylvania currency.

Grandson Jehu John, son of Robert to have 10 shillings when he is 21.

Four grandchildren: James, Benjamin, Jonathan, and Ann Benson, children of Rachel (John) Benson, to have 10 shillings each.

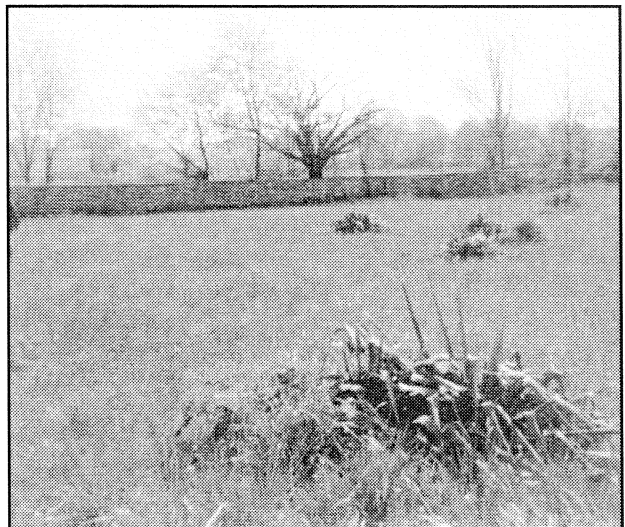
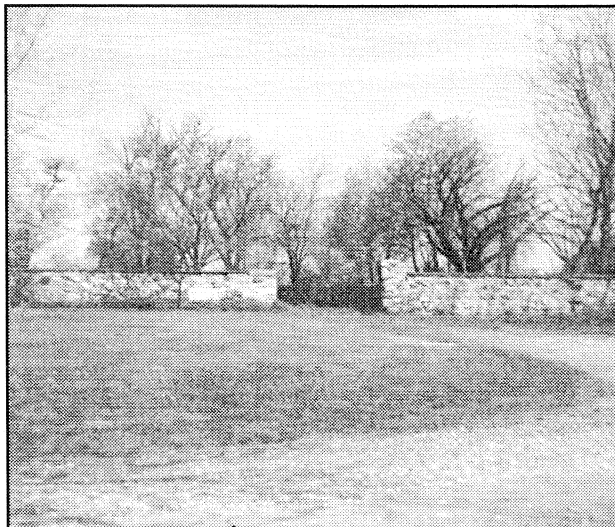
Uwchlan Monthly Meeting to have 10 shillings for use of the poor.

Son Griffith, Jr. the executor, to have the plantation, reserving house and lot on which Reuben resides, for his use.

The Uwchlan M.M. House and the grounds around it - the Cemetery - there are a few stones, but none that are very old. It is in Lionsville and the Women's Club from there bought it



and restored half of it as a sort of museum and use the other half for their club meetings.



WILL OF GRIFFITH JOHN, JUNIOR

It is known to all whom it may concern that I Griffith John of the
 usual state of health and of sound and well disposing mind and memory and calling to mind the
 uncertainty of this life have thought proper to make and ordain this Instrument of Writing as my last Ma-
 and Testament, as touching the things of this life in form and manner following to wit: *Imprimis* It is
 my Will and desire that all my just Debts and funeral Charges be speedily paid by my Executors
 as often named. Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Rebecca Lewis the sum of one hundred pounds to be
 paid to her or her heirs in one year after my decease or sooner if convenient. Item I give and bequeath unto my
 Daughter Hanna Philips the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid to her or her heirs as soon as convenient after my
 decease. Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Rachel Brinkley the sum of one hundred and five
 pounds to be paid to her or her heirs in manner aforesaid. Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Jane
 Lewis the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid to her or her heirs in manner aforesaid. Item I give and
 bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Burnett the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid to her or her heirs in manner aforesaid.
 Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Leah the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid to her
 or her heirs as aforesaid. Item Whereas I have certain obligations for funeral sums of Money against the husbands
 of my above mentioned Daughters it is my will that the amount thereof respectively shall be discharged in the
 payment of the aforesaid Bequests. Item It is my Will that my Executors pay the above legacies to my said Daugh-
 ters or to their heirs in Volutions according to their several ages Beginning with the eldest as the effects of my Estate
 may come to hand. Item I give to my Grandson Griffith John Lewis (son of my Daughter Rebecca) and
 to Griffith John Philips (son of my Daughter Hanna) to each of them the sum of ten pounds to be paid to each
 of them respectively when they arrive to the age of twenty one years. Item I give to my Grandson Griffith John
 (son of Alice John) the sum of ten pounds to be put to interest and the amount paid to him when he arrives to
 the age of twenty one years. Item I give and bequeath unto my father Ebenezer Pyth the sum of five pounds (including
 a Note I have against him). Item I give and bequeath to my Son Alice John all the rest and residue of my
 Estate, whom I appoint and constitute for Executor of this my last Will and Testament, trusting and dis-
 annulling all other Wills or Wills by me made, either by Word or Writing. In Witness whereof I the said
 Griffith John the Testator have hereunto set my hand and seal the fifth Day of June in the Year of our
 Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty. Griffith John (Testator) Signed, sealed and pronounced by the title
 to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us the subscribers, who at his request and in his presence
 have set our hands as Witnesses. *John Adam Esq. John Busch. Carpha Adams.*
 Do it remembered.

That on the fourth Day of September 1841 before me was produced and appeared the
 last Will and Testament of Griffith John deceased of which the above is a Copy of true and correct
 Testamentary in due and common form of law were granted unto Alice John sole Executor there named
 whose hand and seal
 John P. J. 1841

MARRIAGE OF GRIFFITH AND SARAH (LLOYD) JOHN

Whereas Griffith John Son of Griffith John of Unichlan, in the County of Chester, and P^{re} of Pennsylvania, and Sarah Lloyd Daughter of Humphrey Lloyd of Unichlan afore^s have Declared their Intentions of Marriage with each other before several Monthly Meetings of the People called Quakers held in the County of Chester afore^s according to the good observance amongst them, whose proceedings were in, having the Consent of Parents, were approved of by the s^d Meetings. Now there are to Certify, which it may concern, that for the full Complying their said Intentions, this Twelfth Day of the fifth Month in the year 1752 the said Griffith John and Sarah Lloyd appeared in a Publick Meeting of the afore^s People, at the Publick Meeting House of Unichlan afore^s and the s^d Griffith John taking the s^d Sarah Lloyd for his Wife, Promising with Divine Assistance to be unto her a Loving and faithful Husband ~~until~~ the Lord by Death should separate them, and then and there the s^d Sarah Lloyd in the s^d Assembly with like manner Declared that she took the s^d Griffith John to be her Husband, Promising with Divine Assistance to be unto him a Faithful and Loving Wife until the Lord by Death should separate them, Moreover the s^d Griffith John and Sarah Lloyd according to the Custom of Marriage, assuming the Name of her Husband as a further Confirmation thereof, did then and there to these Presents set their Hands and we who have Names here unto Subscribers being present at the solemnization of the s^d Marriage and Subscription in manner aforesaid to these Presents set our Hands the Day and Year above Written.

Stephen Sheller
Thomas Downing
Cadwalader Jones
Wm. Hinks
Joshua John
Rachel John
Ambrey Robert
Ruth Roberts
John Owen
Charles Brown
Philip David
Amos Jones

Daniel Davies
Hannah M'cond
James Benson
Rachel Benson
Jane John
Rebecca Phillips
Sarah Davies
Vble Butler
John Jacobs
Nath. Jones
John Benson
Cath. Benson

Evans Jenkins
John Roberts
Mary Roberts
David Owen
James Hoes
John Griffith
Abel Lewis
Caleb Park
John Jones
John Lewis
Enoch Butler
Daniel Jones
Morris Thomas
John Butler
John Jones
Nath. Jones

Griffith John
John John
Humphrey Lloyd
Hannah Lloyd
Samuel John
Grace Meredith
Elizabeth Phillips
Rebecca Lloyd
John Meredith
John Edwards
John M'cott
William Lightfoot
Robert Williams
Ezekiel Meredith
Elizabeth Edwards
William Benson
John Benson

Wethers County

Whereas Abia John and Marthea John having met the Eighth Day of May. one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Eight at the house of the Subscribing the Place appointed for the Solemnisation of their Marriage the said Abia John taking her the said Marthea John by the hand Did Declare that that he took her ~~the said Abia John~~ to be his wife Promising throo Divine assistance to be unto her a Loving Dutefull husband, And she the said Marthea John did in Like Manner Declare that she took him the said Abia John to be her husband Promising throo Divine assistance to be unto him a Loving, faithfull and an obedient wife And as a further Confirmation of their Marriage she assumed the Name of her husband. and the Subscribed themselves Husband and wife

Witness my hand and Seal

the Day and year above Written

In Wethers County

Jacob Wright

Rebecca Harriet

Sarah Culbertson

Ann Lewis

Margaret Culbertson

Wm. Culbertson Junr

William Culbertson

James Culbertson

Nansa Carr

Abia John

Martha John

MARTHA JOHN'S SAMPLER

Henry Deemer has this Sampler in his possession. It is in almost perfect condition. Henry found it when he had the task of clearing out an old home of a maiden aunt. He found it in a trunk in the attic. Henry had it framed and it is lovely. He had taken it to Winterthur in Delaware where they have a huge collection of samplers. They explained to him that the border on Martha's Sampler was that of a nurse! This we found quite amazing as there was no mention of this in any records we had found.

THE SAMPLER: There are three sets of alphabet, each larger than the one above. Between the second and third set is a row of flowers. Beneath the third set are initials J. T. M., B. S. H. We are not sure what these stand for. Below the next flower row: LET VIRTUE BE THY DAILY CHOICE BEFORE ALL OTHER TREASURE TWILL BE THY COMFORT WHEN A WIFE AND EVERLASTING PLEASURE.

Next: Mark John GJ AJ(Paternal grandparents)

Her Sampler JT; JT (Maternal grandparents)

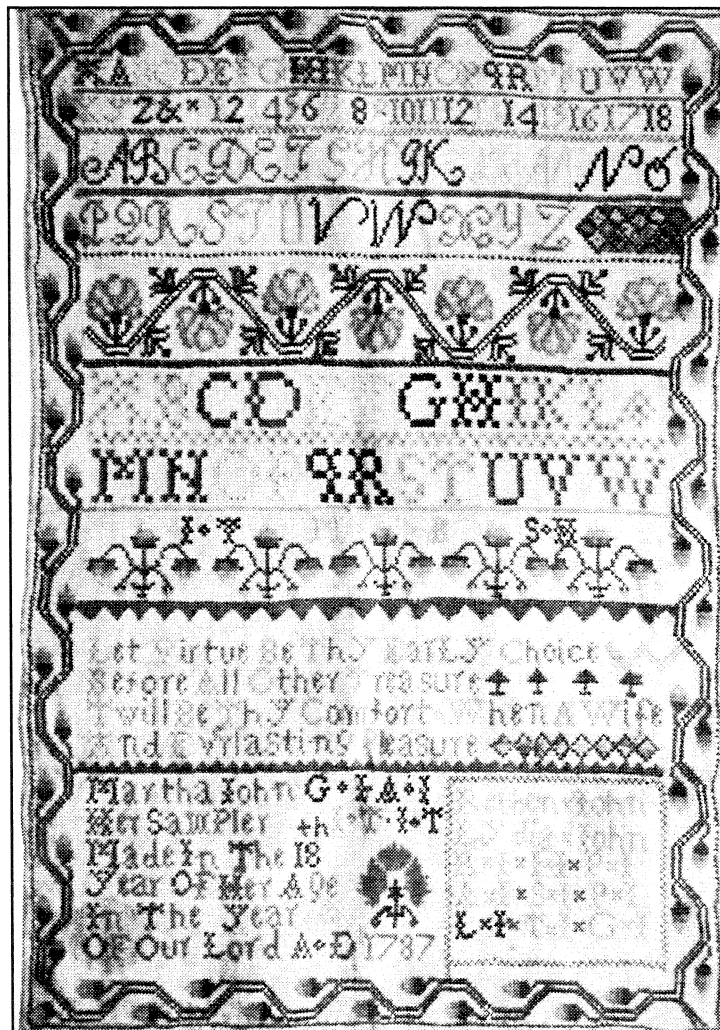
Made in the 18

Year of Her Age

In the Year

Of Our Lord AD 1787

The box in the lower right side has parents names & initials of her siblings.



**FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, NEAR BEAR GAP
GRIFFITH JOHN (71)**

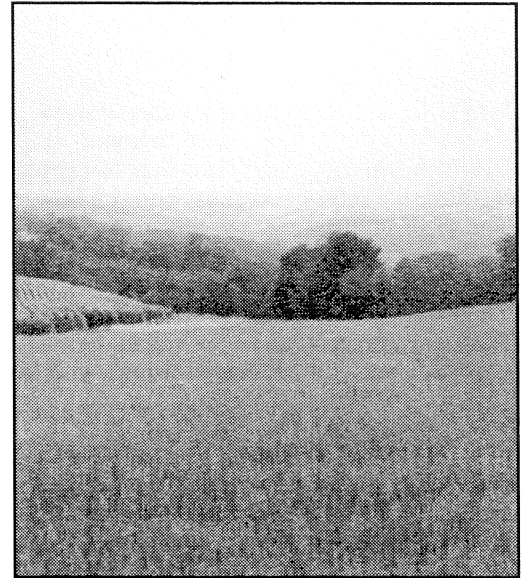
The modest Meeting House of which I write,
 There on a flat topped hill's commanding height,
 The Meeting House where Friends once used to meet,
 Stands in the nook, a pleasant retreat.
 And with prevailing quiet around;
 Bright scene where Nature's still abound.
 Now fronting South, a gentle slope extends
 Just to the road. Beyond the prospect ends,
 Closed by a narrow belt of branching trees
 Where summer charmes and leafy verdure please
 While to the North East broad varied fields are green,
 With cultivated crops all growing bright and green.
 In sight a farm home still mute the view,
 Hard by the traveled way which passes through.
 And farther off the higher hills arise
 In massive form to meet beholding eyes.
 The hills make rugged work of Nature's Seen,
 With wooded sides all clad in garb of green.
 And pierced by glens irregular and wild,
 Amid the rock and earth around them piled,
 Then at one point in Northern view
 Appears the Catawissa Mountain blue.
 Then looking Westward are the forest bounds,
 Almost encroaching on the Meeting Grounds,
 Which spread o'er hillside and the plain below,
 When Chestnut, Maple, Oak, and Pine in contrast grow,
 Our homeward road leads down a gentle rise,
 From out the felting trees to open skies,
 To level stretch high up along the slope.
 Whence Southward, on takes in the Country's scope.
 Now from the road there's wid'ning space
 Of forest cleared far down the Hillside Face
 The long descent becoming very steep.
 Then forms the border of a ravine deep.
 The wooded Mountain South with color blue
 And even height sets limits to the view.
 But Bear Gap breaks this length of Mountain Crest
 And adds it's feature bold to all the rest.
 Appearing large, imposing to the sight
 To yield a Nature lovers keen delight.
 Where through the Gap appears some fields confined
 By neighbor's woods with Mountains still behind,
 While from the Gap extends a narrow vale,
 And shows the changing Scene a rugged dale
 Through which in course the sounding waters flow
 Well known as roaring Creek is there below.
 Right there at foot of steep descending hill,
 Beholding you look down on Kingbannis Mill.
 Off to the left on rising ground
 With open fields spread wide around,
 The M. E. Church is painted coat of white,
 Stands by itself amid the landscape bright.
 If you direct your gaze toward the East
 You see extending for twelve miles at least
 Along the Mountains to it's curving rim
 Farm after farm, the farthest growing dim
 Which clearly show the features of a border fair

That grows more pleasing when the sunshine lights it there.
 Here of't clouds shadows fleck the lower land
 Or climb the sloping heights in ev'ry hand.
 They follow each in idle chase and slow,
 In patches of inconstant shade they go.
 Let us now to the Meeting House retrace
 Our steps in easy daunting pace.
 The Grounds then reached we then review the Past
 They fill our minds arising thick and fast.
 Those thoughts which take us back to years gone by.
 When joyful life was young and hopes were high.
 Within that House how of't an hour we spent.
 As objects of parental care content.
 And free from anxious thought and all concern
 About the future or the days return, I
 In ministrations call our Father heard
 In speech direct give forth the Spoken Word.
 And Mother too in her persuasive tone
 Set forth the truth that all must own,
 Advise fell from their lips and counsel true,
 Outlined the course the Christian should pursue.
 These things in riper age impresses us more
 When we could feel there force and think them o'er.
 Then reason too confirmed undaunted fact,
 That something hangs on each and ev'ry act.
 What'er we do in stand for good or ill,
 The plan Divine to thwart or to fulfill,
 To make us strong or lead us to defeat,
 In trials, disappointments we may meet;
 Which 'tis just and proper we should need.
 For life's a field of labor learn to know,
 In which with hope and faith to better grow.
 While so we seek the highest and the best,
 The sense of being right will give us rest.
 We'll view the little gathering of Friends
 That long ago there religious ends
 Their service to perform assembled here
 With purpose good and true and all sincere.
 On facing seat the brothers through with look intent,
 Conclusive showed their minds on worship bent.
 Those were Elida, Perry, Asa too
 That here with faith their Strength they might renew.
 Abia, Asa's son was faithful to attend
 And kept it up till near his end.
 And William Thomas mostly came whose portly form
 Seemed suited well to weather ev'ry wind and storm
 His broad and open face betrayed no anxious thought
 With kindly ways and good intentions fraught
 And Uncle Abishai bent with weight of passing years
 In meeting often pleased to take his place appears.
 His head was whitened o'er with silver hair
 His face was marked by lines of age and care.
 John Kester with ready smile and easy turn
 The benefit of Meeting did not spurn.
 But Joseph John was sure each Sunday to attend
 And to the friendly interest himself to lend.
 There Uncle Sammy often found a seat
 In time long past, thus his brothers there to meet.

THE WOMAN SIDE OF THE HOUSE
GRIFFITH JOHN(71)

Our Mother with Aunt Sarah and Polly grace
 The fronting seat as they serenely sit in place.
 Their open faces tell that calm composure reigns
 Within their minds which strong religious hope sustains.
 Aunt Emily though old was frequent there
 When storm was absent and the weather fair.
 And Aunt Eliza to her faith was true
 For in the cause did all that she could do.
 Aunt Sally too was sometimes seated there
 In days of brightness and warm summer air.
 She ever wore a calm contented look
 Her words and deeds of great good sense partook
 And other worthy woman also came
 Whom I'll now pass by and not stop to name
 The girls and boys sat on the benches back
 Whose presence there the Meeting did not lack.

A few yards nearer the Western Wood
 From Meeting House, an old log building stood,
 But long unused, abandoned to decay.
 The roof was bad, the singles blown away,
 The windows void of sash, like vacant stare
 Of sightless eyes, looked out on prospect fair.
 The open entrance barred no man nor beast,
 It's public use and service long had ceased.
 But there it was reminder of the Past,
 Whose log built walls defied the storm and blast.
 Here once a school was kept and teachers taught
 Dispensed that little knowledge then was sought.



This picture was taken from the grounds Griffith's poem speaks of. The place must have been lovely back in the days when our ancestors hear the word of God in one building and the three "R" in another. Tis sad to see this place today! If one drives up what I think is called Bear Hollow Road and watches carefully for a large oak tree with a small wood behind it, the Bear Gap Cemetery has been found - for this is all that remains now. In the little woods, covered with thick underbush and slender trees, with monkey vines all around, we found about twelve graves. Uncle Perry and wife, Rebecca, and Beloved Aunt Eliza resting next to Rebecca. Asa John gave a part of his farm for the use of all Friends in the area for the sum of five dollars. The brothers built the church and school. At one time most of the students were John. Griffith the poet taught here for a time.

WE ALL MUST PASS AWAY

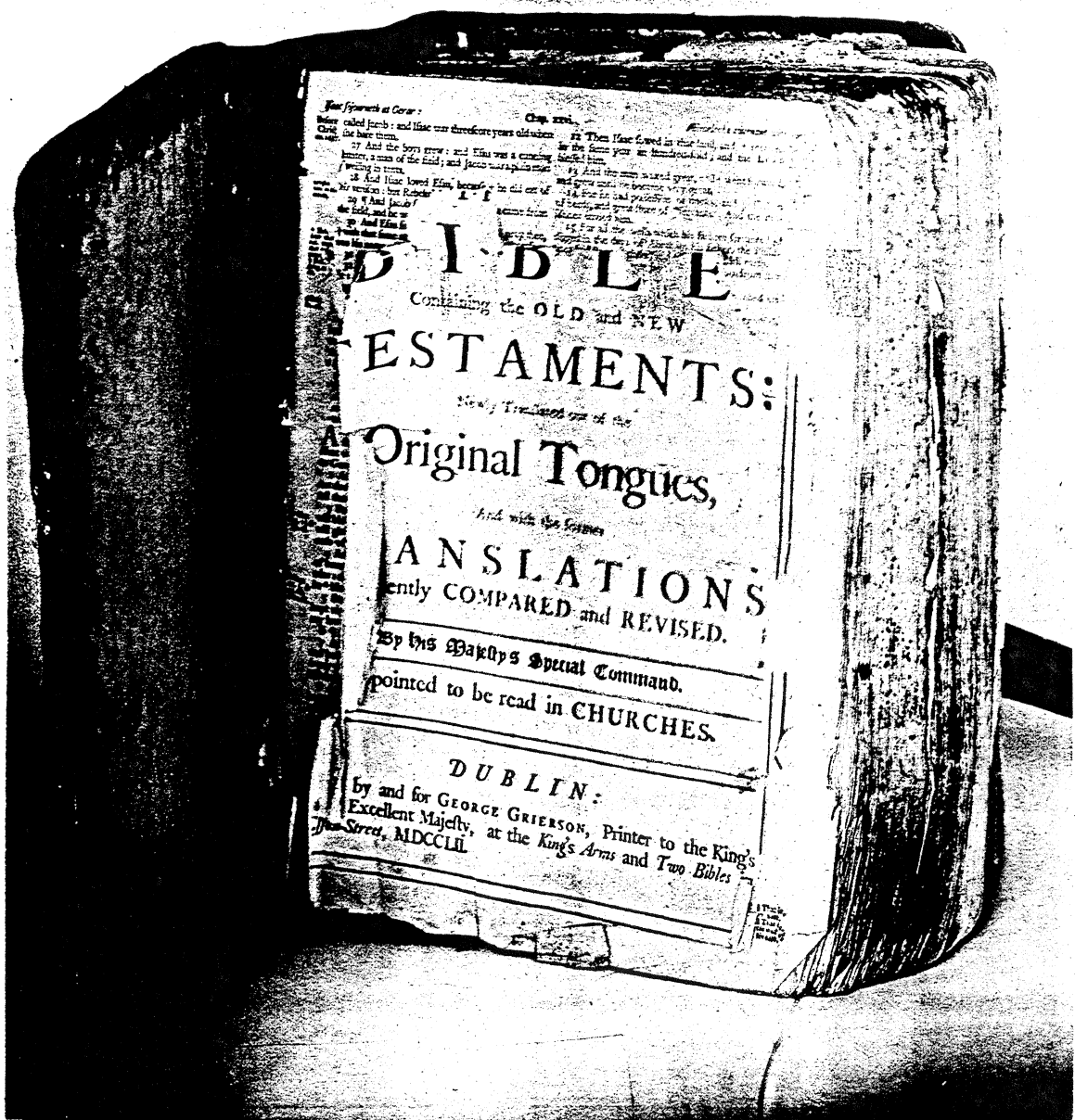
The wind blew very cold indeed,
The night was dark and drear
And the fire's cheerful blaze
Had nothing at all to fear,
When by my side I heard these words
Listen to me I pray, Prepare yourself
For another world, for we must all pass away.

I rose to my feet, and looked around
Thinking that I should see,
The form that spoke those solemn words
I wondered who it could be?
I searched the house with no success
The person had flown away.

I thought of the gospel injunctions
Of the words of warning there,
And the promise of comfort
In that better land so fair,
In God's own Holy Word
I read the other day
We all must pass away.

Good friends, I wish to tell you
That death will come to all
Unto the old gray-headed,
And also to the small,
So I beg you take this warning
For we all must pass away.

This poem was written by Verdilia (John) Riggins (69). She died at the age of 32.



BIBLE OF GRIFFITH JOHN JUNIOR
First Leaf

Griffith John was Born the twenty sixth Day of the Eighth month in the first of the week in the year 1729 and was married on the thirteenth Day of the third month in the year and Died the 21st of August 1771 aged 82 Years wanting five days Buried at Hoving Creek Meeting house

Esther John was Born the third Day of the first month on the sixth Day of the week in the year 1732 and Died November 1771

Robert John was Born the twenty second Day of the 5th month on the first Day of the week in the year 1734 and on the seventh Day of the ninth month on the first Day of the week at 8 o'clock in the morning in the year 1760

Sarah John was Born the first Day of the ninth month second Day of the week in the year 1736

Asa John was Born the fourteenth Day of the ninth month on the sixth Day of the week in the year 1740

Reuben John was Born the twentieth Day of the first month in the year 1742/4 and died the 11th of the first month

The 6th mo & the 13th Day 1796
Sarah John was Struck with the palsy in her Right Side so that she lost the use of her tongue, Hand and foot and so she Remained speechless and helpless until the 24th at ~~which~~ ~~time~~ 1797 and in the Morning and was buried the 25th of the same moth aged 66 Years & 4 mo and Eighteen Days

Griffith John Died the 21st of the 8th month at about 4 o'clock in the Morning 1771 and was Buried 23rd of the same Month at Hoving Creek meeting house aged 82 Yrs

A FEW EXCERPTS FROM THE BIBLE

the 4 of the 2 mo. 1798

Deare Sister and Brother

Should this unwelcom Mesenger Arive at your habittation it will perhaps surprise you but yet I think the information cannot be very unexpected for my Sister well remembers the decline in state she left our dear Mother in when she went away for had she any intervels of ease from that time until she left her earthly Tabernicle—I believe it was while dady was gone to send thee, she discovered something like a gathering in her left side which continued to increase very fast for three or four weeks I cannot be sure which, and all that time was in extreame pain, it was then lanced and Runn(?) abundently until she was no more Her complaints was a commplacation grate bodyly pain A gathering in her head and—at her Care—but a Mind wholly given up to the grate Master, and A perfect Resignation to the Devine will was the undoubt Support in her last moments on being Ask if she wanted Anything She said she wanted nothing but the Mesinger of Glad tidings, being very senceable of her Aproaching and she was favored with patience to the last—and then quietly Departed this life the last Day of the first month about four oclock in the afternoon—all her Sisters present but Aunt Joanna and she came about too hours too late, and all her children but thee and thee she left her kind Love for, and a perticuler that thee should have some of her hair, and I would send it but I feare this letter may miscarry as it is uncertain I shall till A better opertunity—I think I feele thy Sensatuns athat this letter will produce in thee but my deare Sister Let it not too much Depress thy Sprits with hold thy tears for why should we mourn for her that is gone to rest gone to that City where the inhabitance never say they are sick, her loss is grate and A loss that we cannot repara, but by Living soberly and Religeously in this world so that wee may like her repair to meet Death with A becoming Resignation—I would write more but it feels to me as if you will never get it but will write agan the first chance I have meanwhile I shll wish to heare from you wee are all in tolherable helth at present our poor father is all most bore down with the loss as well as many other afflictions but to pity him is all you or I can do so no more but Conclude with A grate dale of Love for you boath in which my deare companne in joins—Joanne Griffith

When I wroate this I expected to send it by some who would leave it at Sunsberry but now I expect it will go safe and therefore I shall send the hair and the Corner of the winding Sheet which Aunt Margret Secretly cut of and told me to send it to thee, My~Deare Mother did allmost forget thee and me at the time of dividing her clothes for she did not give me the least thing of hers but I was not present at the time and am satisfyed it was so tis well for the Girls that thee and I did not altogeather please in Marrying, but is it not Right that the most deserving should have all. She left her wrapper for thee but as thee cannot proably get it against March I shall ask thee for the lone of it. Nanny will please to let me have it but if there is any good way of sending before I have use for it I will not retain it.

Janna the 11th of 2 mo 1798

The letter that Joanna had written to Martha is now in the Swarthmore Genealogical Library with D.D. John's work, Swarthmore, Penna.

**TWO LETTERS WRITTEN BY GRIFFITH JOHN
TO HIS COUSIN SARAH (JOHN) BURCH**

Mickleton, N. J.
October 23, 1922

Dear Cousin:

I had word from R. Anna Kester to whom I wrote, that our Grandmother's Poem had been in her possession but it was lost. She could not find it anywhere.

I will send another poem of mine. "The Friends' Meeting House near Bear Gap". The description of those met together, applies to a time, after Uncle Hiram and family moved to Illinois which was in the spring of 1852.

Our father and mother, Perry and Rebecca John were regular attendants, rain or shine. Also Uncle Elida and Aunt Sarah. They generally came to Meetings with a carriage load bringing a number of their children.

Uncle Sammy was often present before they moved to Shamokin in 1859. Aunt Angeline tho a Methodist would get there now and then. Several of their children would often walk, the mile and a half, along with Uncle Elida's boys. Joseph John, Uncle Asa's son, though not a member, was regularly with us. Abia and Ann, Uncle Asa's children, joined with Friends. She married John Kester.

The other children, Townsend, Amos, and Jesse G. never belonged. John Walter married Eliza, J.J. John's widow. They had three children. Eliza was the mother of Dr. J. J. John, a prominent man of Shamokin.

For a number of years the attendance there was not below 35. After a time in consequence of the passing away of some of the old members, the removal of others to different places, there was none left outside of our family.

There is now not a single Friend in that neighborhood. The House then for some years was closed. In 1906, several members of the Bear Gap Methodist Church applied to us for the use of our Meeting House to start a Sunday School. Asked brother William and I to take charge of it. So we set up a Union Sunday School composed of Methodist, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Friends. They all entered whole heartedly into the work and we had an interesting Sunday School. William became Superintendent and I taught a class. Part of the time, we used Cooks Lesson Leaves and later the Lutheran Lesson Leaves.

Friends then had not been in the way of making use of music and singing in any part of their religious work, but we agreed not to exclude it. They were very much pleased with these concessions, so much that they bought the shingles and put a new roof on the building at their own expense.

They continued the school for some years after we left in 1913, to settle in New Jersey. They had been in the way of holding an annual picnic on the beautiful grounds patronized by the whole community.

With kind regards,
Griffith John

Mickleton, N. J.
November 12, 1923

Dear Cousin,

October has turned us over to November and the bright coloring of the leaves is passing, and many of them are down littering the yards and the walks bordering the street, which necessitates some raking. we have had here scarcely any frost till November came in.

Since that, there has been three frosts that were quite heavy and killed the white potato tops, which up to this date were quite fresh and green (the late ones).

How natural it is to look back on the past, particularly of our earlier lives. In thinking of many things, I call up memories of our good old aunts and their doings. But I was more intimately associated with Aunt Sally, as we call her, and Aunt Eliza. The Uncles also came in for my regard.

On this account I was interested in Aunt Eliza's diary. Many of the circumstances narrated there I have a partial recollection of and besides it posted me in dates, marriages and deaths of individuals, many of whom lived in our old neighborhood, as well as, other acquaintances.

She also gives accounts of her attendance at Friends Meetings, and the ministers who attended them. Aunt Sally and Eliza were always good to William and myself, so therefore we retained an affectionate remembrance of them.

After they left the old farm they rented a room in Uncle Asa's residence for more than a year. In 1850, they had a house built on two acres that they bought of Uncle Elida which included a three quarter acre piece of woods at the end farthest east from the road.

This lot was on the northern side of a road extending toward the east. We lived on the south side of this road only a short walk from their residence. They also had a stable built in which they kept a cow which they pastured with Uncle Elida's stock. They also kept chickens.

They moved to this house in 1851, and two or three years later sold their farm. Brother William and myself were often there and frequently played in the woods.

These aunts were readers of the Friends Intelligence. But Aunt Eliza had so much on her hands; household work, giving attention to the fine garden she kept, and the yard full of flowers, cultivating a truck patch, and looking after other affairs that she fell behind reading Intelligence. Once she was two months behind, so she had me to come over in the evenings and read, beginning at seven o'clock and reading till nine in which time, I would read one number through. In eight nights reading them, brought her up to date.

With all this she was faithful in attending Friends Meetings, Aunt Sally could tell so much of grandfather's family affairs as well as neighborhood doings. Besides she had read in newspapers or in old Almanacs a number of curious and amusing stories which at times she used to relate, and they always interested me. She had such a faculty or grace in telling those stories that they greatly pleased and impressed the listeners.

In the early part of 1856, Alford Temlins, who married Mary P. John, Uncle Hiram's daughter, brought his three motherless children; Melita, Mary Josephine, and Anna Elizabeth, around to find places for them. Mary the mother had died. Aunt Sally and Eliza took Anna Elizabeth, Uncle Elida's took Mary Josephine. Uncle Abisha's made a home for Melita Temlins. In two years Mary J. died. Anna E. lived with Aunt Sally and Liza till 1864, the year after Aunt Liz died. She then went to live with an aunt in New York, and finally homed with her father in LaSalle in Illinois. The last I heard of her, she married Phillip Moyer and they removed to a place in Canada. I don't know what Melita did after she left Uncle Abisha's near Bear Gap.

Uncle Israel John, grandmother's youngest brother, was around amongst us and boarded at Aunt Sally's. He had two sons, Samuel and Ruben who lived near or at West Chester, Chester County, Penna. Israel John was always pleasant and sociable.

In 1864, after Aunt Eliza's passing away, Aunt Sally came to live in our family, and was with us till the early part of 1880. Aunt Sally always appeared contented and never out of humor. Just before she died she had her senses and was in a happy frame of mind.

Aunt Eliza was a kind faithful sister and took the best kind of care of Aunt Sally who was afflicted often with severe attacks of asthma, but after she came to live with us, she was not troubled with it.

I was interested in looking over the program of the Rockford Woman's Club. William's second daughter, Rebecca, a member of our family, had a breakdown in health, and was obliged to quit her school and inside her a tumor appears to be the cause of her trouble. She was taken to Dr. Underwood's Hospital at Woodbury for treatment. We hope she will be restored to health.

With kind regards,
Griffith John

ANCESTORS of GRIFFITH JOHN

Griffith John came to the Colonies with his brother Samuel. It is a known fact that these brothers could read and write; both also spoke Welsh and English, although the English was always spoken with a Welsh accent. Both had money to purchase land. Each brother had a Bible brought from Wales. The Bibles contains a story that told of an ancestor of theirs who had fought in the Crusades and had knighted for this. In Samuel's family the story was handed down from father to son, but in Griffith's family few knew about this fact. Another fact known about the brothers is that they were born in or near Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales and were the sons of John and Elinor Philips. The disparity of names between parents and sons can be explained: there was an old custom among the Welsh in which persons of the same family were distinguished by being known as the son of a particular person. Griffith, the son of John Philips, in those days would have been called Griffith ap (of) John. In the 17th century the ap was dropped when all had to have both a Christian and a surname. Habit dies hard and so to carry on the custom many, but not all, young men when they left home changed their names, as did our ancestors. Upon leaving home Griffith and Samuel dropped the name of Philips and took their father's Christian name as their surname, hence we had the surname of John here in the States.

In 1987 and again in 1992 my husband and I went to Wales, to both Haverfordwest and Aberystwyth (home of the Welsh Library) to try to learn more about the John family. Haverfordwest is a lovely little town with the friendliest folks. It is a very hilly place and in just about the center of the town, on top of the highest hill lies the ruins of an old castle in which is housed the Historical Society of that part of Pembrokeshire and a small museum. On our first trip the lady in the Historical Society explained that there were few records kept back in those days - none on the poor people and not complete ones on the rich. I told her what we knew about the brothers and she said that they had to have been rich and in that case there was only one family they could have been from - PHILIPPS. I told her the story found in the Bibles and she went to work bringing me books & papers on the family of Philipps. We found the ancestor who had fought in the Crusades. Facts found about the family:

Cadifor ap Colwyn, Lord of Dyvett, who married Helen, daughter and heiress of Llwch Llawen Vawr, Lord of South Wales. To distinguish him from others of the same name, called Cadifor Vawr of Blaenkych. He was of the same tribe as Vortigean, King of Britain, paternally descended from Maximus, King of Britain and Emperor of Rome. He died 1084.

HIS SON: Bedri Latimer, Lord of Kysant, married Clydwen, daughter and co-heiress of Griffith, Lord of Gwynfy Co. Carmarthen, and being acquainted with the language of the invaders of Dyvett, became interpreter between them and the Britons, and was therefore surnamed by them "Layimer", or the Interpreter. He died 1119.

HIS SON: Rees ap Bledri, Lord of Kysant, m. Ancreta, daughter of Rees ap Gryffyd, Prince of South Wales. The Lord Rees was the last Prince of Wales of the Brittaines, for being overpowered by the English he did homage to their King, by whom he was made lord justice of South Wales. One of his daughters was wife to Edmund Vychan, Lord Erygyath, steward and chief councillor to Prince Llewelyn.

HIS SON: Sir Aron ap Rees, m. Gwenillian. dau. of Ednynet Fachan. Lord of Crygyaerth. Sir Aron attended Richard Coeur De Lion into the Holy Lands, 1190, and behaved himself so gallantly against the Saracens that he received the order of Knighthood of the Sepulcher of Our Savior, and "to denote his magnanimity in that war had given him for armor by the said King": Arg. a lion rampant sable. He added the crown and chain in token that for the favors which he received of King Richard . He bound himself and his posterity for ever to the King and Crown of England.

HIS SON: Gwyllym ap Aron, m. Jenette, daughter of Meyric ap Traharne, of Garthunell.

HIS SON Madog ap Gwyllym, who m. Genet, daughter of Griffith ap Ivor, of Castledwm

HIS SON: Evan ap Madog, m. Catherine, daughter of Sir Elidor Ddy, Knight of the Sepulche.

HIS SON: Philip ap Evan, m. Helen daughter of William ap Caradog ap Henry.

HIS SON: Meredith ap Philip the first to assume the name of Philip, m. Gwendolina, daughter of Evan ap Gyllym.

HIS SON: Philip ap Meredith of Kyslant, m. Jenette, daughter of Jenkyn Lloyd of Pwldfarch.

HIS SON: Sir Thomas Philips, Knight, m. Jane, daughter and coheiress of Henry Donne of Picton Castle, whose ancestor, Sir John Wogan of Wiston, lived in the time of King Henry III and m. the daughter and heiress of Sir William Picton, Knight of Picton, whose ancestor came to Dyvett with Arnulph de Montgomery (first Conqueror of Dyvett) and had the manor and castle of Picton for his portion. The son of this marriage, Sir John Wogan, of Picton, lived in the time of King Edward I, and by him was constituted Chief justice of Ireland by the title of Lord Justice-of Ireland, and ruled the kingdom 17 years.

HIS SON: John Philips, m. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Griffith, of Penrhyn, Knight, chamberlain of North Wales. He died 1551 leaving two sons.

HIS SON: William Philips, of Picton Castle, M.P. for Pembroke, January to May, 1559 and 1572, until his death, m. Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Perrott, Knight of Haroldston, Pembroke,

HIS SON: Morgan Philipps m. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fletcher of Bangor. He died 1585. He had 11 issue.

At this point our search ended for the lady could not find the names of Morgan's issue save Sir John who was the oldest and who had 7 daughters and 3 sons (none named John). By 1798 this Philipps branch had expired in the male line at the death of William Philipps. On our second trip to Wales, the day I went to the Historical Society at Hasverfordwest was quite warm for May and the small room was crowded. The man who seemed to be in charge was not pleasant. I asked him for material on the Philipps of Picton Castle, hoping that they had gotten new books or data . He told me that he was tired of everyone who comes there from the States claiming to be associated with Picton Castle when he knew none of us were! Then asked where I had gotten such a notion and I answer right here in this room. We bandied a few words, then he got a folder and said that this was probably my family- it was about a man named Philipps who lived in London and did not seem to have any connection with Wales. After a few more unpleasant words I left and realized later that he should have been reported for he refused to listen to my proof! When we were in Aberystwyth this last trip I was handed a sheet on which were listed the members of the Philipps who lived in Picton Castle and under the name of Morgan was a Philip, then under this name two John names. The first had 1621 following it, then m. Elinor Haward.

I copied a good bit of the sheet - could not get it xeroxed as I was told in order to have a copy made I must have the permission of the person who had donated the sheet to the library and in this case I felt sure he or she had been in their eternal place of rest for a few hundred years. When I returned home and checked the sheet, I remember seeing once in a book at the Chester Historical Society that it was believed Griffith John's mother was Eleanor/Elinor Maward - now that was close to the name on the sheet; Samuel, Griffith's brother, had named one of his daughters Elinor so we can assume that was the way his Mother spelled her name. And upon further check I found that two of the dates on the sheet were not correct or did not agree with dates I had found in a book and still had the sheets of xeroxed copies of them. I rather feel that whoever had written the sheet put the m. Elinor Haward after the wrong JOhn! It is something that we shall probably never know for sure. As the Librarian in Haverfordwest has told me there was a good chance we would never find the missing link as many of the family members had to drift or struggle on their own as only the oldest in the family got a title, castles, and money. When one considers the large families, it is clear that all cannot marry into money or titled estates, so many sons and daughters married what was considered beneath their station in life, and as a result were more or less dropped or forgotten in family records. So, each to his own thoughts - I feel that the above is right!

Next some facts about Picton Castle: Picton is a few miles east of Haverfordwest. The grounds are open for tourists to see the gardens which are located where, long ago, the moat had been. At the castle is the Graham Sutherland Art Gallery, the largest permanent display anywhere in the world of the works by this distinguished artist who found much of his inspiration in Pembrokeshire. There is also a gift shop and a tea room - all reached from the court yard and run by volunteers for the charities who receive all the money taken in there. Today the castle is occupied by Lady Miriam, It is a beautiful place.

When Thomas Philipps married Jane Donne (Dwnn) he became in right of his wife the Lord of Picton Castle, and since that time-over 400 years West Wales has known the family of Philipps of Picton the name being spelt with one l and two p's. The family was numerous in all its early generations and the younger sons established over 30 flourishing cadet branches in Pembrokeshire, Carmarthen and Cardigan. They gave 52 High Sheriffs to those counties, 25 members of Parliament, besides Lords, Lieutenants, Magistrates, and other officials. The Philipps married into practically every well-known county family and many of the younger sons also married none-landowning families with the result that a great number of Pembrokeshire people today can justly claim kinship with the noble House of Picton.

Lewis Glun Gothi addressed several odes to members of the family and in a laudatory poem to Thomas Philipps gives Thomas's parentage, and describes his wife as the "Rose of Pembroke" and compares her to the beauty of the Northern Lights. He ended the poem with a spirited description of the cellars of Picton which he says were full of wine. Lewis stayed often at the castle. While in Haverfordwest we were told that when Queen Elizabeth II visits Wales (which is not often) she always stays at Picton Castle.

Now we shall follow the female side of the family starting with the wife of Sir Thomas Philipps: Jane Donne (Dwnn) was the daughter of Sir Henry Donne (Dwnn), Knight, and Isabel Mowbray. Sir Henry was killed in the Battle of Banbury in 1469, leaving a son and two daughters. The son died young and Jane became the heiress of Picton.

ISABEL'S PARENTS: She was the 2nd daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, 1st Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fitzalan and sister and co-heiress of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. Thomas died 1400.

THOMAS'S PARENTS: His father was John, Lord Mowbray of Exholing who died in 1360 and Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH'S PARENTS: Her mother was Margaret, daughter of Prince Thomas Alice. She was sole heiress of her father and created Duchess of Norfolk in 1389 and 1399, and John, Lord of Segram.

MARGARET'S PARENTS: Her father was Prince Thomas Plantagenet (1301-1338) and Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Haly, Knight of Harwich.

THOMAS'S PARENTS: His father was King Edward I and his 2nd wife, Margaret, daughter of King Philip III of France.

Here we shall return to Jane Donne (Dwnn) and take her father's side of the family. Sir Henry was the son of Owen Donne (Dwnn) of Muddlescombe and Catherine Wogan.

CATHERINE'S PARENTS: She was the daughter of Sir John Wogan and Lady Anne, also heiress of Picton castle. Sir Wogan was a knight.

LADY ANNE'S PARENTS: Daughter of James Butter and Lady Eleanor. James Butter was the 1st Earl of Armond.

LADY ELEANOR'S (ALIANORE) PARENTS: Daughter of Princess Elizabeth and Humphrey de Bhoun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S PARENTS: The Princess (1282-1304) was a daughter of King Edward I (1239-1304), known as the English Justinian because of his fame as a lawgiver. He is the king who took the Stone of Scone from Scotland to London. Her mother was the king's 1st wife, Eleanor, the daughter of King Ferdinand III of Castile.

KING EDWARD'S PARENTS: Son of King Henry III (1206-1272) and Eleanor, daughter of Raymond Berengar, Count of Provence. She died 1291.

KING HENRY III PARENTS: King John (1166-1216) who was the youngest in his family and called Lackland, and Isabella, daughter and heiress of William Taillefer, Count of Angouleme~ John succeeded his brother, Richard the Lion Hearted as King and Duke of Norman in 1199. He was an evil king and was forced to sign the Magna Carta.

KING JOHN'S PARENTS: Son of King Henry II (1123-1189) and Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of William V, Duke of Aquitaine, and divorced wife of King Louis VII of France. She was the most famous woman of that age and France and England fought for many years over control of her vast French estate. At the height of King Henry's power, he ruled England and almost all of western France.

KING HENRY II PARENTS: His mother was Matilda or Maud (1103-1167). She married Emperor Henry V of Germany, but he died in 1125. In 1127 she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (he was 16 and she was about 25-they hated each other!). He was the founder of the Plantagenet House of English Kings and 14 members of the family ruled England.

MATILDA'S PARENTS: Daughter of King Henry I (1040-1135) and Matilda Editha, daughter of King Malcolm III of Scotland and Saint Margaret, a Saxon, descendant of Alfred the Great. King Henry also has a son, but he was drowned. He tried to persuade his barons to pledge their allegiance to his daughter, but they felt a female ruler would not do good and so his nephew, Stephen, son of King Henry's sister, Adela, was made king. This proved to be a mistake and although King Stephen had a son, he finally recognized Matilda's son, Henry, as the rightful heir to the throne.

KING HENRY'S PARENTS: Son of King William the Conqueror and Matilda, the first crowned queen of England. William was the illegitimate son of Duke Robert, the Magnificent and a tanner's daughter. William became Duke of Normandy at the age of 7. He was a 2nd cousin of Edward, the Confessor who it is said had promised him the throne.

MATILDA'S PARENTS: Lady Matilda was the daughter of the Earl of Flanders. She was well educated. It is said that she escaped being a dwarf by only an inch or two. She and William were 2nd cousins. When William set out to conquer England he left his wife in charge of Normandy. In return for this gesture of confidence, Matilda had built and fitted out, in secret, a ship to add to her husband's navy. She first set foot in England in April, 1068 and was crowned at Winchester on Whit Sunday. Her father was Baldwin V, surnamed "The Pious", the 7th Count of Flanders. He married Princess Adela, who was a widow- having been widowed when her husband was murdered by poison when partaking of a meal in the Castle of Falaise, with his brother in 1027 (this brother was the father of William the Conqueror). Adela was the daughter of King Robert II of France.

BALDWIN V PARENTS: Son of Baldwin IV called "Fair Beard" who was created Count of Velenciens in 1007 and who died 1034. He married 2nd to Eleanora, a daughter of Richard II the Good Duke of Normandy (he, Richard, was a descendant of Rollo, the "Granger", the Viking who descended in numerous invasions to the coast of France, England, and fought against Baldwin at Ghent. Rollo made several voyages to the northern shores of North America before settling down in Normandy).

BALDWIN IV PARENTS: His father was Arnolph II who succeeded his grandfather in Flanders in 964. He married Susanna of Rosala, a daughter of Beregarius II, Duke of Spoleto, King of Italy in 951.

ARNOLPH II PARENTS: Baldwin III, Count of Flanders married Matilda, a daughter of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony, who ruled 961-973.

BALDWIN II FATHER: Son of Baldwin, called the Younger who died 962 and was Count of Flanders.

BALDWIN'S PARENTS: Son of Arnolph I who married Alisa (or Artela), a daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois by his wife, Hildebrante, daughter of Robert, Duke of France.

ARNOLPH I PARENTS: Son of Baldwin II, King of France and Count of Flanders. He succeeded in the throne in 880 and died 918. He married Ethelswida (or Elfrida), a daughter of Alfred the Great.

BALDWIN II PARENTS: His father was Baldwin I, Earl of Ardennes, and said to have been the son of Odacre and his wife Judith. He reigned from 858-879. He married Judith, the "Fair" and beautiful. She had been the child bride of the elderly Saxon king, Aethelwulf who died in 857. She then married the King's son, Ethelbard, but many objections were raised and so a divorce followed. She then became Baldwin's wife.

JUDITH'S FATHER: She was the daughter of Charles, the "Bald" who had become king and ruled from 850-875. He was born at Frankfort-au-Main, Germany in 823 and died 877. He was known at "The Holy Roman Emperor.

CHARLES'S PARENTS: His father was Louis I who became known as the "Pious" or the "Debonaire". He was born 778 and died 840. Became the King of Franks and of Italy at the death of his father in 814. Charles' mother was Judith, daughter of the Count of Guelf, who was the 2nd wife of Louis.

LOUIS I PARENTS: Carolus or Karl, who later became known as Charlemagne, was one of history's greatest kings. His kingdom included all of Gaul and the western part of Germany and the seat of government was established at Aix-la-Capelle, where he was born in 741. By his 2nd wife, Hildegard, daughter of the Swabian Duke Godfrey, he had 2 sons, Pepin born 776 and died 810, and Louis.

CHARLEMAGNE'S PARENTS: His father was Pepin, Le Bref, called "The Short", so called from his short statue, but having a very powerful frame. In 751 he became King of the Franks, succeeding Childeric, the last of the Merovingian kings. He was crowned king in Soissons. By Lady Bertha, the daughter of the Count of Leon Charlemagne, he was born.

PEPIN'S PARENTS: Karl, called Charles Martel (or the "Hammer"), was born 688-90 and died 741. He was at the head of the Frankish Army at the Battle of Poitiers in 732 (one of the great battles of early history). He was married to Lady Bothrude.

Karl's PARENTS: His father was Pepin d'Heristel and his mother was Alpais.

PEPIN'S FAMILY: Clothaire, known as King Clothaire I, had married Ingonde. At the death of his father, Clovis, in 511, Clothaire was given Soissons, but by the death of his brothers, the kingdom of Clovis was united under Clothaire, to which he added the kingdom of Austrasia. After the death of his brother, Clodomir, Clothaire married his widow, Gunthenque, and murdered her sons, ages 10 and 7. He left 4 sons of his own to quarrel over their inheritance. These sons became known as the "Do Nothings" because of their lazy habits and listless and unsteady characters. However, he had a daughter, Blithildis, who married Ausbert and they had a son, Arnoulf, Bishop of Metz, who married Oda of Saxony, and they had Anchises, who married Begga of Brabant, one of the daughters of Pepin, the elder of Landen. Pepin had helped Clothaire II of Neustria in the conquest of Austrasia in 613, which he later governed for Dragobert as Mayor of the Palace. Anchises is often called Ansegisal of Austrasia. And they were the parents of Pepin.

CLOTHAIRE'S PARENTS: His father was Prince Khlodwig. He is better known as Clovis. In 496 Clovis was converted from Paganism to Christianity through the influence of his wife, Clothilde, whom he married while she was in hiding at Geneva. Her father and mother and several brothers had been murdered by her uncle, the King of Burgundy. She is recorded as being the daughter of Chilperic and his wife, Agrippina. When he was baptized in 496, 3,000 of his followers were likewise baptized. The seat of his government was Paris. He is buried in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul which was erected by his wife.

CLOVIS'S PARENTS: His father was Childeric I, born 436 and died 481. He was banished in his youth for his follies, and after spending 4 years in retirement in Germany, he married Basina, the daughter of Basin, ruler of Thuringia. They were cousins.

CHILDERIC I PARENTS: His parents were Meroveus and Veriva. He was the origin of the Merovingian rulers. At a later date they were divided into the Salian and Ripurian Franks. These people were described by the Romans as having large bodies, very light complexions and fair, flowing hair. There were the foundation of the Anglo-Saxons who invaded England at a later date.

MOROVEUS'S PARENTS: His father was King Clodic of Westphalla. He married Basina, daughter of Weldelphus, King of the Thuringians. Clodic (called Clodion) held his court at a town located between Louvain and Brussels. He was the first of the "Long Haired Kings". Upon his death in 455 A.D. he had divided his vast lands between his two sons.

CLODIO'S PARENTS: His father was King Pharamond, Duke of the Franks. He married Argotta, called "The Mother of all the Kings of France". She was descendant from "Old King Cole".

KING PHARAMOND'S FATHER: Marcomir, Duke of the East Franks, reigned for 15 years and died 404 A.D.

MARCOMIR'S FATHER: King Clodius II reigned for 10 years and died 389 A.D.

CLODIUS'S FATHER: King Dagobert reigned 11 years and died in 317 A.D.

KING DAGOBERT'S FATHER: His father, King Walter died 306 A.D. after reigning 8 years.

KING WALTER'S FATHER: King Clodius entered Gaul in 183 A.D. He reigned 27 years and died 298 A.D.

KING CLODIUS'S FATHER: King Baltherus reigned for 19 years and he died 172 A.D.

KING BALTHERUS'S FATHER: King Hilderic, who built a strong castle on the Rhine River and called it Hildeburg about 214 A.D.

KING HILDERIC'S FATHER: King Sunno, who invaded Gaul, reigned for 28 years and died 213 A.D.

KING SUNNO'S FATHER: Farabert, King of the Franks, reigned for 20 years and died 186 A.D.

KING FARABERT'S PARENTS: Lodomir IV, of the Franks, died 166 A.D. He married Hasilda, daughter of the King of Rugii.

KING LODOMIR'S PARENTS: His father was Marcomir IV, the King of Franconia. He married Athildis in 129 A.D. He died 149 A.D.

ATHILDIS'S FATHER: Her father was Colius I, who died 170 A.D. He is known in early English children's stories as "Old King Cole". He was educated in Rome and became King of Britain 125 A.D.

KING COLIUS'S PARENTS: The father was Meric, meaning Marius, who became a king in Britain about 74 A.D. He married one of the beautiful daughters of King Prasutagus who died 61 A.D. King Prasutagus was a Druid, and King of the Icenina. His wife, or widow, Queen Boadicea, committed suicide in about 62-63 A.D. after trying to defend her daughters and her inheritance. Meric died about 125 A.D. Icenis is now Suffolk and Norfolk in England.

MERIC'S PARENTS: His mother was Venus Julia, who became the wife of Arviragus or Avalon, who was sent to Britain as the Roman ruler during the occupation of the Island in 44 A.D. He died in 74 A.D.. He was the 11th son of Cymbeline, who ruled in early England during the Roman Occupation, until 43 A.D. Cymbeline was the son of King Tasciovarois, a friend of Julius Caesar.

VENUS JULIA'S PARENTS: Claudius I, son of-Antonio, the Younger and Claudius Drusus, became the emperor in 41 A.D. after the death of his relative, Caligula. Claudius died 54 A.D. He had 2 wives, Plautia Urgulanilla and Aella Pastina. It was not stated which wife was the mother of Venus Julia.

CLAUDIUS'S FAMILY: Antonio, the Younger, married Claudius Drusus Nero, or Nero Claudius, better known as Germanicus, born 38 B.C. and died 9 B.C. (step-son of Augustus Caesar), a brother of Tiberius whose parents were Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero and Livilla Drusilla. Drusilla became a wife of Augustus Caesar, having divorced her first husband. Mark Anthony, the tribune or Marcus Antonius, was born in Rome 83 B.C. and committed suicide in Egypt 30 B.C. He had 5 wives. By the 4th he had Octavia (she was sister of Augustus Caesar, ruler at the time of the Birth of Christ). Marcus Antonius's father was Marcus Antonius called Creticus, born 143 B.C. and died 87 B.C.. He married Julia and was the son of Gaius Antonius, the Orator. Julia was the daughter of Julius Caesar, 3rd, Consul 89 B.C. and who was the author of "Julian Law". His father was Lucius Julius Caesar, 2nd and his brother was Caius Julius Caesar (called Strabo). Lucius Julius Caesar's father was Sextus Julius Caesar, 2nd, living 169 B.C. to 156 B.C. His father was Julius Caesar first Praetor in 208 B.C. and his father was Numerius Julius Caesar.

Rainer Maria Rilke said: "And yet they, who are long gone, are in us, as predisposition as borders upon our destiny, as gestures that rise up out of the depth of time."

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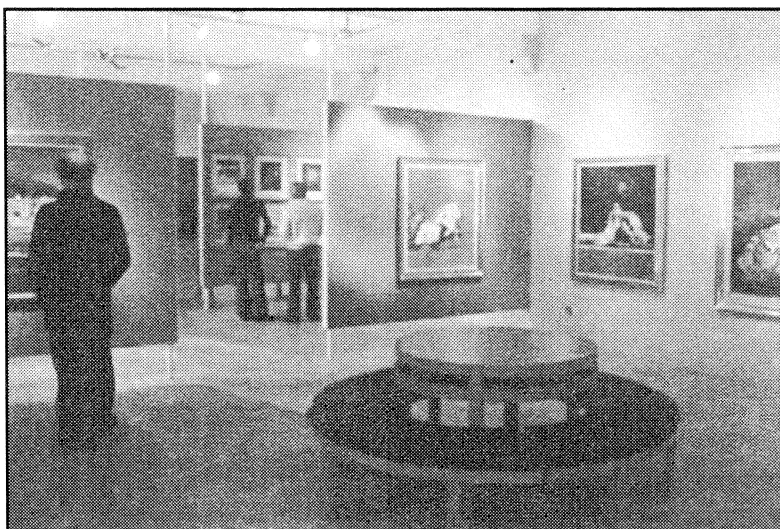
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It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors!



**Haverfordwest taken
from the castle in town**

**Haverfordwest
along the river**



**Picton Castle
Southerland Gallery**



**Picton Castle
entrance to Court Yard**



Picton Castle



**Picton Castle
entrance to Herb Gardens**

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A Quaker Family of Uwchlan Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania

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